WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1896-FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## OVER THE CONDUITS

Municipal Control of Gas and Electric Companies

## RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

Cheaper Gas and Division of Surplus Profits.

## AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT

The District Commissioners today forwarded to Senator McMillan, chairman of the Senate District committee, an important decument. It in effect recommends the theory of municipal ownership of gas, telephone and electric plants, and practically points out control of all conduits. It also provides for a share of the gas companies' earnings going to the District, and for \$1 gas for consumers. The report is as fol-

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to whom was referred for con-sideration Senate bill 1515, to incorporate Columbia Telephone Company, have honor to submit the following report and the accompanying substitute as said

The object of this bill is to charter a new telephone company in the District of Co-lumbia, with all the powers and privileges necessary and usual for such companies to exercise, including the right to lay and maintain conduits and electrical devices and appliances in such of the public streets as it may choose to occupy. The ground upon which it asks for this valuable concession is that it proposes to furnish a better service than the Chesa-apeake and Potomac Telephone Co. gives to the public for about one-half the price charged by the latter company. The representatives of the Columbia Company allege that they are enabled to thus un-derbid the Chesapeake and Potomac Co. by reason of the expiration of the Bell telephone patents, which make them public property, while they claim that the Chesapeake and Potomac Co. are so embarrassed by excessive capitalization and burdensome contracts with the parent com-pany as to be unable to materially reduce the present rates for telephone service. They also allege that the Chesapeake and Potomac Co., by reason of its high rates, has failed to occupy the field, except to a very limited extent, and point to the fact that that company has but 1,700 subscribers at present, which, it is asserted, is 300 or more less than it had two or three years ago, as proof of their allegation. A company that has thus failed in its duty to the public, and which must continue to do so for the reasons stated should no longer be permitted, they contend, to enjoy a monopoly of the telephone business in the District of Columbia.

There is considerable force in the statement that the public are entitled, as compensation for an exclusive grant of the kind held by the Chesapeake and Potomac Tele-phone Co., to the best and cheapest service that the state of the art will permit; and that, if that company is unable or unwilling to furnish such a service, it should not be permitted to stand in the way of another company which promises to do so and proposes to pay 5 per cent on gross receipts and grant free telephone service to the District besides.

## Public Interest.

The Commissioners, however, in reporting upon all similar bills, proposing to grant the privilege of tearing up the streets for the purpose of laying gas pipes or conduits therein, whether for the use of a telephone company or an electric light company, have taken the ground that it was against the public interests to grant privileges of this kind to new companies. That the business carried on by such companies was under such conditions as to make a monopoly de sirable, if not necessary. That aside from the great damage to the pavements and the convenience to the public occasioned by digging up miles of streets, it is not necessary or wise to duplicate any gas pipes or conduits in the public streets, for Congress has full power to regulate the rates to be charged by such companies, as well as to correct any other evils. The same majority in Congress which determines that a ne telephone company, a new gas company or a new electric light company must be chartered to give the public its rights can bring about the same result by controlling existing companies, and with much less venience to the public. Indeed, whether a new company be chartered or not, the pub all, through the limitations provided by Congress rather than by competition, except under conditions hereinafter mentioned. So far as the gas company is concerned, its pipes are laid in every important street in the city and suburbs, and there is no thickly settled section of the District where a new company could find support without occupying streets which already have a double line of gas mains. Not so, however, with the tele one and electric light companies. Neither of the latter companies has as yet occupled but a comparatively small number of the more important streets, and there is plenty of room for new companies to lay three times the number of miles of conduits the existing companies without laying a foot of conduit on the same side of any street occupied by the latter com-panies. Conduits for telephone and electric light wires should always be laid on both sides of paved streets, so as to avoid cut-ting the pavement for the purpose of making house connections, with the added ad-vantage, in case of the electric light conduits, that it gives competition for public lighting. Moreover, wires of these com-panies and all other electric wires, including telegraph wires, should be laid in the same conduits, which would reduce to a minimum the cutting of pavements. The struggle, however, between rival companies for the privilege of laying gas pipes and conduits in the public streets suggests an important fact of which we have already had abundant proof, that should be careful ly considered in connection with this and similar bills—the great and ever increasing value of these franchises, for which exist ing companies pay into the public treasury practically nothing.

## Value of Franchises.

Contrast this exemption from the bur dens of taxation with the system which obtains in European cities, and we not only get some idea of the value of the franchises which we throw away, but we learn something of the rate of taxation which ought to be imposed on these companies as compensation for the valuable privileges which they enjoy.

In Paris the charter of the gas company was renewed in 1870 for forty years. "Pipes must be laid each year wherever the public authorities determine. • • • There must be two lines of piping along each street that is paved with asphalt, no

matter how narrow."
"The company must furnish gas to indimaximum. It must supply gas for public use at what is practically the cost of manufacture. It must pay the city 206,000 cultimataly 270,000 frames a year for the (ultimately 250,000) francs a year for the right to pipe the streets. It must pay a tax of two francs per 100 cubic meters of gas supplied to Paris. Further, it must not water' its stock, but must keep its capitalization at 84,000,000 francs, and after paying 13½ per cent out of net profits as dividends to the shareholders, it must divide all remaining profits with the city Finally, at the expiration of the charter, all rights revert to the city, which becomes also the owner of all subways, piping, etc.,

'The city's share in the profits has steadi-(Continued on Ninth Page.)

Senator Smith announced in the Senate today that he was opposed to the adoption of the resolutions introduced by his colleague (Mr. Sewell) and quite as strongly opposed to those reported by the foreign relations committee, and he supplemented these two assertions with the remark that he had very little sympathy with the position assumed by the Senator from Calorado (Mr. Wolcott). There was, he argued, no occasion for any action of any kind upon this subject by the Senate at this time. Both houses of Congress by the passage of the resolution providing ofor the appointment of a commission to determine the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana had done all that the President and Secretary of State, charged with the responsibility of diplomatic negotiations with other powers, desired, and all that the people expected.

Done All That is Necessary.

"We have," he said, "done all that either prudence can justify or patriotism demand. We have met the situation outlined to us by the President in such a manner as to show that there is no division of sentiment in the government of the United States when any question of national honor is involved. It is not only unnecessary, but unwise, to either qualify or intensify our action thus taken in response to both an executive and public demand." Later on in his speech, Senator Smith

"The Monroe doctrine does apply to the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela quite as truly and quite as justly as if the flying squadron were now in a Venezuelan port demanding the submission of a people who have achieved their inde-pendence. To define the methods by which a foreign power may accomplish its pur-pose by evading technicalities is to nullify absolutely the American principle upon which we take our stand."

#### Ground of His Opposition.

Speaking of Senator Walcott's references to the assistance rendered by Great Britain in some of the wars waged by South American people to achieve their independence from Spain, Mr. Smith said it was to accomplish her own ends and to serve her own purposes that she lent her aid to the patriots of South America. He opposed the adoption of the foreign relations committee resolutions, upon the broad ground that there was no occasion or necessity for such definition of the Monroe doctrine by the Senate this time.

The proper way and the only way to ap-

ply effectually the Monroe doctrine in dealing with foreign powers was to apply it to each individual case as that case might

government, to be maintained in all cases and at all hazards. The Senator believed moments with him in kindly conversation. the people were satisfied.

Want No More Jingoism. "They," he said, "have had enough. They want no more jingoism. They are sick and tired of the constant injection of party pelities and personal ambition into our dealings with other nations. They are suffering from our inaction upon other matters of the most vital importance. Indeed, it is a fact, and we may as well admit it people throughout the country are dis-gusted with Congress in general and the Senate in particular. The most popular thing we could no today, and probably, in the present condition of affairs, the most beneficial thing we could do, would be to pass the necessary appropriation bills and go home. The mere fact that we are in session is a menace to the revival of business and the return of prosperity.

## FIRE IN A PLANING MILL.

#### Good Work of the Engines Prevented a More Serious Result.

This afternoon there was a rather costly blaze in the planing mill of Belt & Dyer, at the southeast corner of 13th and C streets. The fire broke out in the thirdstory of the rear building on C street. which is used for drying purposes, and for a time it seemed as though the flames would spread so as to take in the whole structure. The firemen devoted their attention to confining the fire to the portion of the building where it broke out, and in this they were successful.

The fire broke out about 1:15 o'clock. "local" was sent in, which brought No. 2 engine quickly to the scene, and at once the foreman ingructed Policeman Kilmartin, who was on the spot, to turn in a reg-ular from box 153. This summoned en-gines 1, 6 and 4 and Truck C. Chief Parris was on hand and directed the fire fighters.

The room where the flames started is a kiln room, where lumber is dried by steam heat, and the supposition is that the pine became overheated. The fire spread rapidly, and made so dense a smoke that it was a particularly hard one to extinguish. The men at the tops of the ladders directing the streams into the upper windows were well night suffocated with smoke, and found it a very difficult thing to keep their footing. Fortunately, there were no accidents. Four big streams of water were kept playing on the building, and the fire gained no further headway afer the engines got fairly to work. It took an immense amount of water, however, to drown out the fire. Owing to the fact that this tion of the building is separated from the others by brick walls, it was a comparatively easy matter to keep the fire from spreading. It was nearly an hour after the alarm was turned in before the engines were called off, and then it was found while the walls were unhurt, a good deal of stock was destroyed and considera ble damage done to the expensive machin

ery on the lower floors.

The loss will amount probably to about \$2,500. The building was well insured in out-of-town companies. Although the most serious, this is not the first fire that has broken out in this mill. Just before Christmas there was a blaze that dld not amount to so much, and some time before that the engines were called out to extinguish a fire which had started pretty much the

## same way.

Personal Mention. Capt. George F. Cooke, fifteenth infantry, is in the city on leave of absence. He is stopping at 1 Cooke place, Georgetown. Capt. D. A. Lyle, ordnance department: has been ordered to report to the chief of ordnance for special instructions.

Private Secretary Thurber has gone away for a few days, and Major Pruden is in charge of affairs at the White House. Lieut. Commander H. C. Tallman, U. S. N., retired, has been granted leave of absence for nine months, with permission to visit

#### Lieut. J. C. Heilman has been ordered to temporary duty at the Norfolk navy yard.

#### Act Approved. The President has approved the act to extend the jurisdiction of the United States circuit court of appeals, eighth circuit, over certain suits now pending therein on appeal and writ of ergor from the United States court in the Indian territory.

Sketch of Career as a Lawyer and Legislator.

A NATURAL ORATOR

Representative W. H. Crain of Texas died in this city this morning a little before 6 o'clock. His illness was very brief, beginning with a severe cold taken last Tuesday evening. He attended the southern relief charity ball Tuesday evening, and remaining but a few minutes, withdrew, forgetting his overcoat. He visited a number of hotels and spent several hours with friends at Chamberlin's, not reaching his home until 1 o'clock in the morning. He was confined to the house the next day, and pneumonia soon developed. Possessed of a vigorous and large frame, and always having enjoyed superb health, he felt no apprehension in the earlier stages of the malady. Thinking he simply had the grip in consequence of his negligence in going out of doors in a dress suit without als overcoat, it was not until within a few hours before his death that he realized that his condition was serious. Drs. George N. Acker and Frank Hyatt were in attendarce, and were present at his death, together with Mr. Crain's secretary, Mr. Jas. J. Corridon, and Mr. and Mrs. Van Hook, friends of the deceased Congressman. Mr. Crain was conscious up to the moment be-fore he died. His conversation on his deathbed was characteristic of his wellknown habit and views of life.

He was educated at St. Francis Xavier



The ringing message of the President of the United States, promptly supported by the unanimous vote of both houses of Congress and by the unanimous sentiment of the country, was sufficient notice to every power in the civilized world that the Montoe doctrine was a fixed principle of this

## His Last Speech.

It was only last Tuesday, the day or which Mr. Crain caught the severe cold which was the cause of his death, that he defended most earnestly, on the floor of the House, the appropriations for the charitable institutions of the District. The proposition was to withhold the appropriation for St. Ann's Infant Asylum, on the ground first as last, that the great majority of the that it was a sectarian institution, and Mr. Crain made a most eloquent impromptu plea for the Sisters of Charity.

"Going back thirty or thirty-five years," said he, "a war was waged for the dissolution of this Union. Soldiers innumerable on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line flocked to the standards of what they considered right. The reverberations of cannon echoed down the valleys of Virginia. Swords and muskets asserted their supremacy. Brother fought against brother; soldier on one side against soldier on the other. As the soldiers went down on the side of the Union, there came upon the battlefields the white-winged messengers of peace, robed in the raiments of mercy and charity, and many a parched tongue and parched throat accepted the ministrations of those pure, beautiful creatures, who, protected by soldiers and officers, as well as great, grand and lamented Lincoln, came and ministered to them. Was there any question then on the part of the gentleman from Nebraska as to granting those emis-saries of mercy a commission to fulfill their errand to those soldiers? Did he then, or did those whom he now represents, rise in their might and protest against the charitable work of those angelic forms in human shape? No, Mr. Chairman, not one word of protest was uttered then. Yet, the representatives of the descendants of the men who were assisted by those lovely women come here today and protest in the name of what? Infidelity against religion. "In view of the fact that this committee has put on record its vote in favor of the appropriation for the National Association for the Relief of the Destitute Colored Wo-

men and Children (for which I voted)—in view of the fact that that is an assertion on our part that the institution is not prialthough, according to the statement of the chairman of the committee on appropria-tions it is in no wise different from the one now before us for consideration. I fail

#### to see how our republican brethren can vote against the appropriation." Sketch of His Career.

Mr. Crain was forty-seven years old last November. He was born at Galveston, and after his education, studied law and began practice in 1871, since which time he has ocen at the bar continuously. At the time he was elected to Congress, in 1884, he has said he enjoyed a practice which brought him not less than \$15,000 a year. He was very successful as a lawyer, and his earnings, until Congress absorbed so much of his time, were large. He had announced to his constituents last year that he should not be a candidate for re-election Congress, as he desired to return to the active practice of the law. In private conversation he always regretted that he had ever consented to be sent to Congress. It was his intention to return to home at Cuero, Texas, and practice law with his son, Frank Crain, who has for several years been engaged with the firm of Proctor & Proctor, at that place. During the time he was in Congress he was nominally a partner in the law firm of Kleberg & Crain of Cuero. This was Mr. Crain's old firm, but for ten years he had neither participated in the active business of the office nor received any income from it, simply lending his name to his old friend, Judge Kleberg.

Mr. Crain leaves a widow and five children. Two of his sons are students at St. Edward's College, Austin, Texas. His famly were promptly notified of his death, but t is not expected that they will come to Washington on account of the long journey.

A Natural Orator. Representative Crain was a man of unusual natural gifts. He was well equipped for a legislator, was a natural orator quickly mastered a subject which he undertook to study, and could present a proposition with wonderful force and clearness. Like most brilliant men, he was impulsive and emotional, and was often turned aside from ters which would not have influenced in

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Senator Smith's Opposition to the Foreign
Relations Committee's Resolution.

The Brilliant Texas Congressman

Expires After a Brief Illness.

Thinks Congress Has Done Enough
Already and That the People
Want No More Jingoism.

MR. CRAIN DEAD

graver mind. He was big-hearted, brave and generous to the degree of weakness. He would often sacrifice his own best interests to serve or to gratify a friend.

He was one of the two native Texans representing that state in Congress. He had served in the House since the beginning of the Forty-ninth Congress. Soon after his appearance in Congress he gained a reputation as an orator. Samuel J. Randall, who took a great fancy to him, used to speak of him as the most brilliant of the younger element in Congress, and predicted for him a great future. When at his best he had hardly a superior in Congress, and his constituents believed in fin, and his friends loved him to the last. However his talents loved him to the last. However his talents may have gone unavailed of, his friends have no lack of generosity or loyalty to

omplain of.

He was a tall, fine-looking man, and when He was a tall, fine-looking man, and when at his best imposing in his bearing and address. He was witty in conversation, possessed a fund of information, and when he took up a cause in the House his speech attracted attention. Recently he had taken little part in the business of Congress. About the last fight he made in the House was in an effort to save the charities in the District appropriation hill

trict appropriation bill.

The remains were explained, and in charge of the congressional committee will leave Washington at 10:43 p.m. over the Southern railway for Mr. Crain's home in Texas.

Representative McCleary of Minnesota, who was appointed on the committee to attend Mr. Crain's funeral, has designated Mr. Eddy, his colleague, as his substitute. Mr. McCleary remains in the city to answer the arguments advanced by Mr. Towne of Minnesota in his speech last week. Mr. McCleary will speak Wednesday or Thursday.

#### CONSULAR POSITIONS.

Two Candidates to Pass Examination for Appointment.

Through the friends of ex-Representative P. V. Deuster, who for many years was a Congressman from Wisconsin, it is learned that the President has selected him for appointment to the consulate of the United States at Crefeld, Germany, made vacant by the death of the late consul, Mr. Jones. The appointment is subject, however, to his passing a successful examina-tion before the board appointed to examine applicants for appointment as consuls.

Another candidate for the consular service is D. R. P. Hibbs of Minnesota, who has been called to Washington to stand an examination for appointment to the consulate at Cape Town, S. A., vacated by the death of Cousul Benedict. If the appoint-ment were deferred until the beginning of the next fiscal year, the place would be removed from the competitive class, but before that date the increased compensation allowed by Congress does not attach, and the office is in the non-exempted class.

#### MR. BLACHLY'S ARREST.

#### What an Investigation Shows According to the Mexican Legation. The Commercial Gazette of Cincinnati of

December 26, 1895, published a letter, dated at the city of Durango, Mexico, on the 9th of that month, signed by James H. Chase, a citizen of the United States, which, although it was rather a complaint against the consul of the United States in said city. stated that B. B. Blachly, a citizen of this country, had been illegally arrested at Santiago Papasquiaro, Durango, by a policeman, and that Blachly intended to present a claim against the Mexican government on that account.

ested that an official investigation be made on the sub-ject, and, from an official report of the gov-ernor of the state of Durango, dated January 14, 4896, it appears that B. B. Blachly was detained by a policeman in Santiago Papasquiaro only for twenty minutes, be-cause he would not take back a Bible that he had sold to the policeman's wife, who afterward desired to return it, very likely when she found that it was a Protestant Bible, intending to buy a Catholic one, but that as soon as the proper authorities were informed of the case the policeman was discharged and sentenced to fifteen days' im prisonment, which fully satisfied Mr. Blach-It is also claimed that Mr. Chase's complaint of negligence on the part of Mr. Mc-Caughan, the United States consul at Durango, was not well founded, as it is asserted, since it appears that he applied to the Mexican authorities in behalf of Mr. Blachly.

## THE BOND BILL.

When the Vote on the Measure Will Be Taken in the House. By the agreement entered into in the House today the bond bill will be taken up at the conclusion of District business tomorrow and debated for the rest of the day, and at the evening session and during Wednesday. Next Thursday at 12 o'clock the bill will be considered under the five min-utes rule until 4 o'clock, when a vote will be taken upon reporting it from the com mittee of the whole to the House. Friday at 12 o'clock the final debate upon the bill will commence, to continue for one hour on each side, and then the vote will be taken upon concurring or non-concurring upon the Senate amendments.

## MAY RECEIVE HIS PASSPORT.

Hawaii Said to Be Displeased With Minister Willis. SAN FRANCISCO, February 10.-Advices from Honolulu to a local paper say that unless Secretary Olney apologizes for the actions of Minister Willis, that official may

be given his passport soon. The trouble all grew out of an invitation issued by the Hawaiian foreign office to the diplomatic corps to participate in the national holiday of January 17, the anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy Mr. Willis refused to take part in the cele bration on the ground that President land did not approve the manner in which the monarchy was overthrown.

## ELEVEN MILLIONS PREMIUM.

What the Government Will Make Out of the Bond Sale. A statement prepared at the Treasury Department under the direction of Assistant Secretary Curtis shows that the government will realize from the new loan \$111,378,836.97.

#### Takes Associated Press. NEW YORK, February 10.—The Jersey City Journal, recognized as one of the leading afternoon papers in the state of New Jersey, and which has recently passed into the control of Sheffield Phelps, son of the late William Walter Phelps, today begins the full leased wire service of the Asso-

ciated Press, and abandons the service of

the United Press.

Presidential Nominations. The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate, besides that of Mr. Uhl, mentioned elsewhere: Postmasters-Samuel B. Wheeler, at West Port, Conn.; James W. French, Harlan, Iowa; Wm. C. O'Leary, Harcock, Mich.; Wm. R. Oder, Canton, Mo.; F. M. Ranck, Westerville, Ohio; Thos. P. McAndrews, White Haven, Pa.

THE CIRCULATION of The Star in Washington is many thousands in excess of any other paper, Morning or Evening, and is believed to be fully five times that of any afternoon contemporary. That it goes into more than ten times as many households is a moral certainty.

# CUBA'S APPEAL

President Cisneros to the American People

A Strong Plea for Rights of Belligerency.

WITH THE INSURGENTS

From The Star's Special Correspondent. CUBAN EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS,

CUBITAS, February 4, 1806. Three weeks ago your correspondent came o Cubitas mountain, the seat of the rebel government of Cuba, for the purpose of inerviewing Mr. Cisneros-Betancourt, president of the Cuban republic. Several days ago, or to be exact, on January 30, in re sponse to a courteous note of invitation, the president was met at a distance of nearly one hundred miles from Cubitas, on his return trip from a visit to the rebel leaders n the eastern districts of the island.

Because of the extreme care and watch fulness maintained at Cubitas, lest a Spanish spy or an assassin might gain the rocky heights, one would naturally believe that the chief executive of the republic would not dare venture abroad. Your correspondent thought so. After looking about the headquarters and its surroundings, on the trip already referred to, he summed it up in this way: It is certain that the officers of the rebel government are all right and safe from the hands of the Spaniards while they



## The Star's Special Correspondent.

cling to their mountain capital; but supposing they should become weary of their elevated position and move away, what then? Why, the Spanish troops would simply swoop down upon them, gobble up the government and store it away in the great Moro at Havana! Later on the entire batch of officials, were they fortunate enough to escape capital punishment for being traitors to the crown of Castile, would find lodgment for indefinite periods in the place for such people provided at Ceuta, Africa. These were the impressions that were

carried away from Cubitas. Who could think otherwise? At Puerto Principe, only twenty-five miles away, was a large Spanish garrison. Soldiers were everywhere: at the hotels, around the railway stations, on the trains between the provincial capital and its northern port. Nuevitas, and even aboard the steamers between the latter place and Havana. So far as the observer was concerned, Spanish rule was dominant everywhere except over an area of 8,000 acres at the top of Cubitas mountain.

## A Message From the President.

#### But let another journey be made. The Cuban president himself gives directions. The note which he sends by special messenger to Havana reads:

"I have an important document for you, Meet me at the headquarters any time after February 4. You will be compelled to exercise great caution at Nuevitas, since the account of your late trip has been published. Should you not be averse to a long saddle ride, I would suggest that you take the steamer to Puerto Padre, beyond Nuevitas, and from that point meet our party at Las Tunas, just across the border in the province of Santiago de Cuba. (I should say state of Oriente, but do not wish to confuse you.)

"The person who presents this note to you will direct you to our party at whatever place it may be, but if you respond without delay you will be enabled to join us at the place already mentioned."

I met President Cisneros at Guanaro about sixty miles from the Cuban headquarters, accompanied by a small band of troops, and rode with him to Cubitas. The details of what I saw and heard on the journey before meeting the president I will refer to later.

## . The President at Home.

When Mr. Cisperos reached the summit he found the home garrison drawn up to receive him. A volley from the rifles told those back at headquarters that he had arrived, and the little cannon that three weeks ago boomed welcome to an American correspondent, now boomed again and again like renewed peals of joy at the return of the man upon whom, with Gomez and Maceo, the hopes of the republic rest. Once again in the little cottage, which we must call the "Executive Villa," President Cisneros said:

"Here is the document I promised you. Give it to the press of the United States, and ask them in the name of liberty and of Cuba to publish it to the American na-

#### Cuba's Appeal. "REPUBLIC OF CUBA, "EXHCUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, CUBITAS MOUNTAIN, Feb. 1.

'To the American People: "The infant and struggling republic of Cuba appeals to the grand and powerful Union of American states. "Undoubtedly this action is most unusual

the international standing of the Cuban republic, more correctly because it has no recognized place among the powers of the world, are we thus compelled to appeal informally and through the medium of the press directly to the people.

"Indeed, it is that international standing that we are now seeking; that we now ask the American nation to give us, and that

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

# A BULLET IN HIS BRAIN WOULD AVENGE HER

Francis Cockrell Edwards Shoots Himself While Despondent.

He is a Son of a Senate Employe and the Namesake of Senator Cockrell.

Room No. 12 in the "Kenmore," formerly the Hillman House, on North Capitol street a short distance from the Capitol, was the scene of a sad tragedy shortly before noon today, in which Francis Cockerill Edwards, twenty-two years old, was the only actor. He pulled the trigger of a thirty-eight calliber revolver and sent a bullet through his right temple into his brain. He cannot recover. Despondency, resulting partly from from the sad death of his uncle in Florida only a few days ago and disappointment resulting from a recent expedition he made to the gold fields of Alaska, were the causes

He is a son of James F. Edwards, a messenger in the Senate, and the namesake of Senator Cockerill, and was managing editor of the Daily News, published in this

It appears that the young man went home to the funeral of his uncle, the fate Judge Waller Edwards of Missouri, and since his return here he has seemed very despondent. His trips to Alaska, friends say, was for the benefit of his health as well as for speculative purposes.

This morning father and son breakfasted together and then walked over to the Capitol. Francis remained only a short time and returned to the hotel about 11:30 He stopped in the effice of the hotel only

a couple of minutes and then went up to room "12" on the third floor. A noise was heard a few minutes later, but no one investigated it. Nothing more was thought of the noise until Mrs. Hillman, who is an elderly wo-

man, descended to the third floor and went to the room occupied by Mr. Edwards and his son. She heard heavy breathing, and thought the young man had a fit. She did not go in the room, but sent Andrew Sears, the head waiter, to make an "Mr. Edwards has killed himself,"

the colored man to Mrs. Hillman. on the floor and there's a great big pistol Dr. J. Ramsay Nevitt, one of the police surgeons, was soon by the side of the dying man, and after administering restoratives had him removed to the Emergency Hospi-

tal, where, at 2:30 o'clock, he was at the point of death.

There was nothing found in Edwards' room that would indicate that he had deliberated over the act.

The Edwards' family is well known in point of death.

The Edwards' family is well known in Missouri, where they are prominent in the democratic party. Some of them live in St. Louis, while others live at St. Charles the county seat of St. Charles county. The late Judge Waller Edwards was well known throughout the state, and one of his brothers is a member of the democratic executive committee of the state. W. A. Edwards, the Washington correspondent of wards, the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Kansas City World, is a brother of the young men.

## THE TARIFF BILL.

Quay's Resolution Goes Over and Will Be Abandoned.

At the request of Mr. Gorman Senator Guay this morning permitted his resolution recommitting the tariff bill to go over until tomorrow. It is the understanding of republican Senators that the resolution is to be abandoned altogether and a vote is to be taken directly on the committee amendment. A canvass of the situation shows to the satisfaction of the republican leaders that the free silver amendment will be defeated and that the tariff bill as it passed the House will go through the Senate. There is also a vague understanding that Mr. Cleveland will permit the bill to become a law. A prominent re-publican member of the House stated this morning that there was a dicke on hand by the terms of which the bond bill is to be fixed up in conference and adopted, and in consideration of a factory bond bill being sent him he will sign it and permit the tariff bill to been a law. It was stated that this would be made possible by the silver republicans yielding after making a hard fight.

## CAPITOL TOPICS.

To Foreclose on Pacific Railroads. Senator Pettigrew today introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to foreclose the government lien upon the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads and pay the prior lien upon them, and to then take possession of the roads for the government. The Secretary is also directed to pay the floating debt of the railroad companies and take up the stocks and bonds pledged as security and to take possession of all the government lands unsold which are held by the roads. The Secretary is authorized to issue 3 per cent coin bonds for the pur-

pose of carrying the resolution into effect. Pensions to Aged Soldiers. Senator Cullom today introduced a bill giving a pension of \$24 per month to all exsoldiers seventy-five years of age who served in both the Mexican and civil wars.

The Marbury Nomination. The Senate committee on judiciary today agreed to report the nomination of W. L. Marbury to be United States district attorney for the eastern district of Maryland without recommendation. Senator Gorman is opposing this nomination this

#### session, as he did last, and will probably now carry the fight into the Senate. The Bond Bill Debate.

In the House Saturday afternoon Messrs. Towne of Minnesota, Hall of Missouri, Corliss of Michigan, Boatner of Louisiana, Grosvenor of Ohio, Evans of Kentucky, McCreary of Kentucky and Bartlett of Georgia spoke on the bond bill. At the night session Mr. Phillips of Pennsylvania, Colson of Kentucky, Wagner of Pennsylvania and Talbert of South Carolina spoke

#### PROMISE OF EXCITEMENT. Lively Times Expected This Week in

the Kentucky Legislature. LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 10 .- A special to the Post from Frankfort, Ky., says: This week is expected to develop a number of sensations in the senatorial contest, and many of the politicians think that a Senator will be elected before its close. It is said here today that tomorrow the house will dispose of the two contested election cases, putting in both Dunlap and Werner, republicans. If this is done there will be in the history of nations, but because of lively times that will furnish excitement for the people of the state

> is ready to declare vacant the seats of half a dozen republican senators. If this is done the state will be fortunate if disgraceful scenes of disorder and violence do not follow. The roll call for the seventeenth ballot showed 102 members present; necessary to choice, 52. The ballot resulted: Hunter, 51; Blackburn, 46; Carliele, 3; McCreary, 2. Hunter again lacked the one vote necessary to elect.

The democratic majority in the senate

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

Friends of the Murdered Pearl Bryan Pledge Themselves.

#### STORY TOLD BY MISS HOLLINGSWORTH

Steps Preparatory to Taking the Accused to Kentucky.

#### DANGER OF LYNCHING

CHICAGO, February 10 .- A dispatch from Greencastle, Ind., says:

The headless body of Pearl Bryan, who was so brutally murdered at Cincinnati, was brought to Greencastle yesterday, and at once deposited in a vault. When the news of its arrival spread over the city hundreds of people went to the cemetery, and for several hours there was a large crowd around the door of the vault, gazing at the casket through the iron gratings of the door. In the forenoon Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, the

parents of the murdered girl, and her sisters

and brothers visited the cemetery and en-

tered the vault. Mrs. Bryan was so over-

come that she swooned in the vault, and the

father was nearly overcome in a similar manner. While the relatives were in the vault there was a meeting of the young and middle-aged men of the city, and it was said later that twenty-five or thirty of these pledged themselves to each other to avenge the girl's death if the murderers were not hanged by

the law. The organization thus formed is said to be regarded simply as the nucleus of a larger one, which will take the law into its own hands if Jackson and Walling escape the extreme penalty in the Cincinnati courts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., February 10 .- The police and reporters have been extorting statements from Miss Hollingsworth, the friend of the murdered Peaul Bryan, who is believed to know a great deal about her death. She said: "I shall be able to clear Jackson. He is responsible for Miss Bryan's condition, but he was not responsible for her death. I don't think either that Wood has anything to do with this case. I be-came interested in the girl because I had once known her, and chanced to meet her at the Union station. She told me what had happened, and said that Jackson was to blame. When I told her what drugs to get, she said she would take them in Jackson's presence, and die there and then, so as to

throw suspicion on Jackson and get nim into difficulty."
"How did you know what drugs to get?" "A young doctor told me."
"What was his name?"

"I decline to tell." "Did you ask him because of this case?"
"No. I learned from hun at a different The police are trying to get the names of

the druggists from whom Miss. Hollings

worth said she, in company with Pearl Bryan, secured the drugs. CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 10.-Jackson and Walling, after a somewhat exciting first day in jail, are reported to be in good spirits today. It looks as if the men will shortly be taken to Newport, Ky., for trial, as the grand jury is now in session, and it is said is hearing evidence in the The prosecuting attorneys are al ready preparing indictments. Besides this Governor Bradley has sent a special officer to Newport to gather facts with a view to

the issuance of a demand for the extra-dition of the prisoners. While the officers of Campbell county, Ky., are confident that they can protect the prisoners in Kentucky, and while citizens of Newport resent the imputation of lawlessness, it is still the common notion that little would be left for the courts do with these prisoners if they should be placed in the Newport jail.

#### CECIL RHODES LEAVES LONDON. Sudden Departure of the South African Magnate.

LONDON, February 10.-Cecil Rhodes, formerly premier of Cape Colony, started for Buluwayo today. Mr. Rhodes' departere was managed very quietly. He will go to South Africa via the Suez canal. The Duke of Abercorn, president of the British Chartered South Africa Company, and a few friends were the only people who saw Mr. Rhodes off. It is understood that he will return to England for the trial of Dr. Jamison, which will take place in June

The sudden departure of Mr. Rhodes for South Africa was a surprise, it is said, to the colonial office.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon mentions the report that Mr. Rhodes went away in order to defeat any attempt upon the part of the house of commons to stop him from leaving the country.

## FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.

One of the Participants Killed by His PHILADELPHIA. Pa., February 10 .- As

result of a prize fight in this city Saturday night, Frederick Schlechter, aged forty years, one of the principals, died today, and ex-Policeman Henry Pluckfelder, aged thirty-six, the other principal, is in jall charged with Schlechter's murder. The fight tock place in the second story of Schlechter's mattress factory on St. John Schlechter was knocked down, and his

head bit the floor so hard that his skull was fractured.

ANOTHER VILW OF CUBA. Impressions of One Who Served as

Surgeon With the Insurgents. SOUTH BEND, Ind., February 10 .- Dr. L. A. Hines, for a short time surgeon in the Cuban army, has just returned home and gives an insight into the real condition of affairs. He joined Maceo's army early in January and was captured while in charge of the field hospital in San Felipe. He says the only way the insurgents can hope to win is by prolonging the struggle until Spain becomes exhausted and sells the island or gives it away. The Spanish army is composed almost exclusively of boys unused to hardship. They are ragged, over-

ing notion that the Cuban armies are full of Americans, he says, is a mistake, Dr. L. Hines did not see or hear of another American while he was with the insurgents, as the climate is such that no American can campaign with the insur-gents and live. The Spanish hospital at Havana now has nearly one hundred velicw fever victims and the season is only begun. None ever will get well. Shortly

worked and suffering intensely from the

terrible heat and yellow fever. The prevail-

after a victim gers it he begins to curl up like a withered leaf. The leader Macso is described as a man of wonderful will power and his army is compored of negroes, who idolize him. He was in Spain when the war broke out and chartered a little vessel to take him to Cuba. The Spanish government offered \$10,000 in gold for the delivery of Macco into the hands of one of the men-of-war off the ceast of Venezuela. The captain of the vessel accepted, but the astute and fierce negro caught on and when off the coast of Cuba he killed the captain and mate and ran the vessel ashore himself.